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FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

Report from Cape Colony—Plague—Examination for plague-infected rodents.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, May 15, 1905.

The following report by the medical officer of health for the Colony, on the occurrence of bubonic plague in the Cape Colony for the week ended May 13, 1905, is published for general information.

NOEL JANISCH,
Under Colonial Secretary.

Port Elizabeth.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. At the plague hospital 1 case remains under treatment. 256 rats (29 found dead) and 327 mice (26 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 12 rats and 10 mice proved to be plague infected.

Uitenhage.—82 rats (7 found dead) and 87 mice (5 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 2 mice proved to be plague infected.

East London.—8 cases of plague were discovered during the week, namely: 6 native males (3 found dead) and 2 native females. At the plague hospital 2 European and 1 colored male were discharged, and 1 native male died. 16 cases (including 3 from King Williams Town and 1 from Fort Beaufort, the latter admitted during the week), remain under treatment. 107 rats (63 found dead), 21 mice (17 found dead), were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 17 rats and 3 mice proved to be plague infected.

King Williams Town.—No case of plague was discovered during the week; 208 rats (166 found dead) and 70 mice (60 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 18 rats and 8 mice proved to be plague infected.

Queenstown.—1 case of plague, in the person of a native, was discovered (after death) at Mousa during the week. The patient had recently arrived in the Queenstown district from East London.

Other districts of the colony.—No plague infection was discovered either in man or animals. 414 rodents were examined during the week from the Cape Town harbor board area and the shipping in the harbor, and 606 were examined by the medical officer of health for the city from the Cape Town municipal area.

A. JOHN GREGORY,
Medical Officer of Health for the Colony.

BRAZIL.

Reports from Bahia—Mortuary statistics—Smallpox and typhus fever.

Consul Furniss reports, April 17 and 24, and May 1, 8, and 15, as follows:

During the week ended April 15, 1905, there were interred in the Bahia cemeteries 71 bodies. The causes given for interment were the following: Aneurism, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 5; asphyxia, 1; berberi, 1;

Bright's disease, 2; bronchitis, 4; cancer, 1; cerebral congestion, 4; cirrhosis of liver, 2; diarrhea and dysentery, 6; diphtheria, 1; epilepsy, 1; hepatitis, 2; malarial fever, 3; meningitis, 1; organic diseases of heart, 1; pneumonia, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 7; rachitis, 1; senile debility, 1; stillborn, 1; syphilis, 1; tetanus, 1; tetanus neonatorum, 2; typhus fever, 1; other causes, 19.

Week ended April 22, 1905, 68 bodies. Causes given for interment: Arterio-sclerosis, 3; beriberi, 4; bronchitis, 2; cerebral congestion, 2; death by violence, 3; diarrhea and dysentery, 7; gangrene, 1; hepatitis, 2; malarial fevers, 4; organic diseases of heart, 4; pneumonia, 3; pulmonary tuberculosis, 7; rachitis, 2; senile debility, 3; septicæmia, 1; stillborn, 8; tetanus neonatorum, 1; enteric fever, 1; uræmia, 2; other causes, 8.

Week ended April 29, 1905, 58 bodies. Causes given for interment: Alcoholism, 1; asphyxia, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 2; beriberi, 1; Bright's disease, 1; bronchitis, 4; cerebral congestion, 2; cirrhosis of liver, 1; diarrhea and dysentery, 10; fibroma, 1; hepatitis, 1; malarial fevers, 3; nephritis, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 17; senile debility, 1; stillborn, 2; syncope, 1; syphilis, 1; enteric fever, 1; other causes, 6.

Week ended May 6, 1905, 66 bodies. Causes given for interment: Arterio-sclerosis, 3; Bright's disease, 1; bronchitis, 8; cerebral congestion, 4; cirrhosis of liver, 1; diarrhea and dysentery, 9; erysipelas, 1; hepatitis, 1; malarial fevers, 3; nephritis, 1; organic diseases of heart, 2; pneumonia, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 14; rachitis, 1; scabies, 1; senile debility, 1; stillborn, 2; syncope, 1; tetanus, 2; other causes, 9.

There were reported 5 cases of smallpox, with no deaths.

Week ended May 13, 1905, 87 bodies. Causes given for interment: Apoplexy, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 4; asphyxia, 1; beriberi, 1; Bright's disease, 1; bronchitis, 3; cerebral congestion, 2; cirrhosis of liver, 1; diarrhea and dysentery, 7; epilepsy, 1; hepatitis, 2; malarial fevers, 7; meningitis, 5; organic diseases of heart, 3; pleurisy, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 14; senile debility, 5; septicæmia, 1; smallpox, 1; stillborn, 8; syncope, 1; tetanus neonatorum, 1; other causes, 15.

During the same period there were reported 11 cases of smallpox, with 1 death.

Report from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Cholera and plague in various countries—Emigration and immigration in Argentina—Mortality in cities in Brazil; plague in São Paulo; smallpox and yellow fever in Rio.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, May 16, as follows:

During the week ended the 13th instant the following vessels were inspected by me before departure and bills of health issued from this consulate-general: On the 10th instant the German steamship *Capri*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, 1 first-class and no steerage passengers from this port, but with 2 first-class and 8 steerage passengers from Buenos Ayres, and no change in the personnel of the crew while here; on the 11th instant the British steamship *Castilian Prince*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers and no change in the crew while here; on the 12th instant the British ship *Kambira*, for Philadelphia, with a small cargo of manganese ore, no passengers, and 3 new members of the crew taken on while in this